



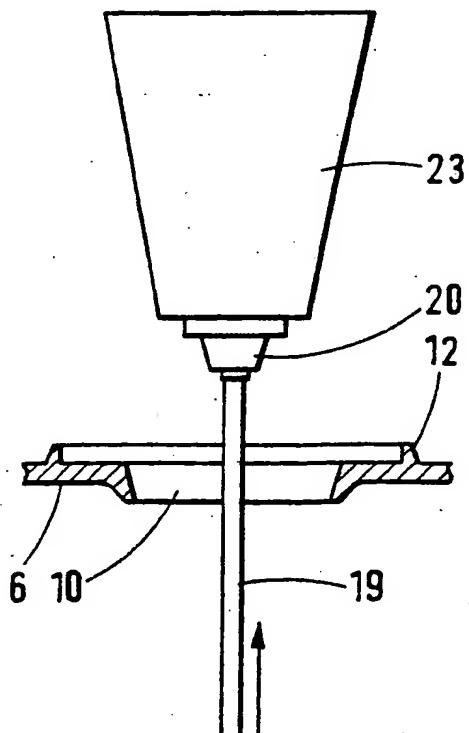
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(54) Title: AN APPARATUS FOR MAKING FROZEN EDIBLE PRODUCTS

(57) Abstract

An apparatus comprising an endless conveyor (2) being formed with transverse rows of holes (10) each adapted to receive a preform (23) to be filled with ice cream or other edible substances from an upper filler assembly (4) adapted to move intermittently synchronically with the conveyor (2) during operation of the latter. Under the upper run (3) of the endless conveyor (2), in the area at the filler assembly (4), there is a second endless conveyor (18) adapted to move synchronically with the conveyor (2) and carrying transverse rows of liftable and lowerable suction cups (20) which in their turn are adapted to be lifted up through an overlaying row of the conveyor (2) holes (10) for engaging and removing a respective preform (23) from a dispenser station (14) in the filler assembly (4) and lowering the preform onto the conveyor (2) while holding it in correct position during the subsequent filling operations. Also, there is a wall portion (12) radially spaced around each hole (10) to prevent displacement of the filled preforms (23) resting on the conveyor (2) but not fitting into its holes (10).



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AN APPARATUS FOR MAKING FROZEN EDIBLE PRODUCTS

The present invention relates to an apparatus for making frozen edible products, typically ice cream produce. Ice cream is marketed in a large variety of grades and shapes, such as cones, flat-bottomed troughs, rectangular sandwich and various cup shapes. Most of the products, in addition to the ice cream proper, also contain various fillings and top decoration.

The products are formed more or less automatically, such as by filling ice cream into containers in the form of cornets, cups or the like; then moving the filled products into a freezing or hardening compartment, and finally picking up the frozen products ready for packing. In the simplest production systems no particular means are provided to hold the products upright during the freezing process. As a result the decoration tends to creep downwards and outwards when the products are laying down during the freezing process, leaving a diffuse and less attractive appearance. There are more advanced machines on the market, in which the products are held upright also during the freezing/hardening process. However, up til now, all such types of machines have been encumbered with low capacity and/or limited flexibility. The machines are generally built for producing either cone or cup shaped ice cream and rarely both kinds. Machines capable of producing both have a low capacity, from 4000 to 8000 items per hour. Also, such machines are very expensive, and shifting from one product to another takes considerable time and tends to cause running-in problems.

Today there are three main machine varieties available for producing cup or cone shaped ice cream products with the products standing upright. According to one such variety the products are filled by a traditional filling machine such as a so-called "Fornaroli" or "Viking" in 4 or 6 rows. After the products have been filled and provided with a lid they are lifted up from the machine by means of vacuum or tongues and placed in plastics or steel cages formed with holes to accomodate the products. The filled cages are then moved into a traditional freezing tunnel or cabinet, e.g. of the spiral type. When frozen the products are picked up from the cages

and packed. The empty cages then return to the filling machine to be filled with products again.

This prior system has a large capacity but very low flexibility. The diameter of the cage holes must match the associated filling machine equipment and consequently a such production system is normally not feasible for more than two different products. If more than two variants are required then a completely new set of cages must be provided and in addition all of the filling machine product dispensers must be replaced. Also, the largest product diameter should not exceed the maximum diameter for which the filling machine is designed. In addition this system is limited to a certain product taper angle, with a corresponding limitation of possible variants. Therefore machines of this type very seldom allow for more than two or three different product variants. As a result only the very largest ice cream makers use such equipment, since the investments are high and require continuous production. Furthermore cleaning of the cages represents a considerable problem and the cages occupy a considerable space when not in use.

A second wellknown type of machine is sold in several variants such as the socalled Straight Line, Glacier, Gram and Cattabrigamachines. These mainly consist of a long continuous chain provided with squared steel trays. Holes are formed in the trays to receive the product to be run on the machine. Usually there are up to six products per tray. The capacity of this machine is low and large expenses are required i.a. for replacing trays etc, if high flexibility is to be obtained.

There is also a third machine variant exemplified by US patent No. 3 580 188. This is a 6-row type of machine in which the products are filled and frozen in a traditional manner. After dwelling for about 15 minutes in the freezing tunnel the products are turned upside-down and emerge depending with their tops down. This prior machine requires a very long freezing tunnel in order to ensure sufficient hardening of the products before upsetting them. The machine

construction is useful for conical products only.

Swedish patent No. 127 370 describes an endless conveyor machine specifically designed for producing ice lollies. Trays carried by the conveyor are lifted and rotated horizontally a quarter turn by cylinder means below the conveyor upper run to permit insertion of sticks in the ice body formed on the trays.

The main object of the present invention is to combine large capacity with flexibility, thus making it possible to produce a wide range of products at high speed on the same machine without large investments in rebuild adjustments and corresponding long adjustment periods. Also, the machine should keep the products in an upright position throughout the production process, to obtain an optimum top decoration having sharp and clear contours.

According to the invention these objects are obtained through an apparatus as defined in the accompanying patent claims.

The invention and its advantages will clearly appear from the following detailed description thereof, with reference to the rather schematic drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a partial elevational view of a machine primarily for ice cream produce and incorporating the apparatus according to the invention,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing parts of the machine of fig. 1,

Figs. 3 and 4 are perspective and cross-sectional views respectively of a machine part,

Figs. 5 - 8 illustrate various steps during the product filling process,

Fig. 9 is a diagrammatic elevational view of a freezing cabinet usable in the machine, and

Fig. 10 illustrates various shapes of ice cream products capable of being produced by the machine.

Figs. 11 and 12 illustrate a lid application step.

Fig. 13 illustrates a modified machine detail.

In fig. 1 numeral 2 refers to an endless conveyor for

conveying preforms which, by means of a filling assembly 4 located above the conveyor 2, are filled with ice cream and possibly taste and coloured additives, and furnished with top decorations before advancing to further processing stations or sections such as freezing or hardening section 26 (fig. 2) and pick-up station (not shown). By "preform" in this context is meant any top open container or substrat made of any convenient material such as cardboard, plastics, pastry etc and of any shape such as cone or cornet, cup etc.

The conveyor 2 as shown is generally of a conventional type comprised of a plurality of rectangular carrier plates or trays 6 mounted between two parallel spaced conveyor chains 8, as illustrated in fig. 2, for moving along an upper and lower run, 3 and 5. A such tray 6 can generally be of a form as shown in fig. 3, for example, with a plurality of apertures or holes 10 arranged in a transverse row and each adapted to receive a preform standing upright therein. In the example shown there are ten holes in a row, i.e. there are ten product lines accross the width of the conveyor 2.

The trays 6 are pivotally supported between the conveyor chains 8 by means of a pivot 9 at each end along the central axis of the tray, such that the tray in a conventional manner, by means of guide members not shown, retain their horizontal position when moving around the conveyor chain turn sprockets (not shown) as indicated at the right hand side of fig. 2. In fig. 4 a longitudinal section through a portion of a conveyor tray 6 is shown to a larger scale and in more detail. The holes 10 are defined by a circumferential, frustoconical support surface or socket 11 generally matching the shape of conical products to be carried therein. The socket 11 extends downward e.g. 5 - 6 mm, to form a support rim 16 on the tray bottom side, in a per se known manner. The mean diameter of the holes 10 is practically selected to keep all current cone-shaped products standing upright therein owing to their weight distribution. A suitable hole diameter would be about 45 mm.

According to the invention, as a new and specific feature of the tray 6, there is a raised wall portion 12 surrounding,

in a radially spaced relationship, each of the holes 10 of a conveyor tray 6, leaving a support or land portion 13 between such wall portion 12 and the edge of hole 10, for supporting flat-bottomed preforms that do not fit into the circular holes 10 in the trays 6. The wall portions 12 serve to keep such flat bottomed preforms in place on the trays as explained more fully below. By "raised wall portion" is meant raised relative to the holes 10, i.e. to the plane of the land portion 13.

If desirable, instead of single row trays such as tray 6 illustrated in the drawings, trays having several parallel rows of holes symmetrically disposed on each side of the center axis of the tray may be used.

Like the product conveyor 2 the filler assembly 4 schematically illustrated in fig. 1 may be of a conventional type comprising a plurality of stations, generally denoted by reference numeral 14, such as preform dispenser, one or more stations for ice cream filling, nut vibrator, jam applicator, top decoration applicator, lid dispenser and pleating means. Thus, the stations 14 of the filler assembly 4 each comprises a transverse row of ten identical dispensers, filler nozzles etc, i.e. one for each of the ten product lines of the conveyor 2. The filler assembly 4 is reciprocally arranged in the longitudinal direction of the product conveyor 2 as indicated by arrows 15 in fig. 1, such that all of the stations intermittently follow the movement of the conveyor during each filling operation. Conveniently this may be implemented by arranging the filler assembly 4 in a sliding carrier or the like, for example, which, like the remaining details of the filler assembly 4, is not further illustrated or described since it is merely a matter of ordinary prior art known to any skilled person.

The skilled person will also realize the importance of accurate positioning of the preforms advanced on the product conveyor relative to the various stations of the filler assembly. Therefore, in prior machines, the frustoconical sockets of the holes in the conveyor trays have to be

accurately conformed to the shape of the preforms of the type of product to be received therein, and such products must necessarily be conical in order to be stably supported in their holes. Whenever a product is to be run having a shape different from that for which the conveyor trays are made, prior machines have to have all trays of the conveyor replaced, which is a relatively time-consuming operation since a such conveyor normally is of a considerable length.

In a preferred version of the apparatus according to the present invention a second endless conveyor 18 is disposed between the upper and lower conveyor runs 3, 5 of the product conveyor 2 directly below the filler assembly 4, and adapted to move synchronically with the product conveyor 2. The conveyor 18 carries a plurality of liftable and lowerable suction cups 20 mounted on rods 19 arranged in transverse rows corresponding to the rows of holes 10 in the product conveyor trays 6 located thereabove, such that when the machine is operated there will always be a row of holes 10 directly above the rows of suction cups 20 in the area at the filler assembly 4.

The construction of the suction cup conveyor 18 is not shown and described in detail, since it is within the competency of the skilled artisan to implement a such conveyor in a useful manner. For example, like the product conveyor 2, it may be comprised of two parallelly extending chains in which the suction cup rods 19 with their not shown lifting means are arranged in transverse members disposed between the chains and secured thereto for moving along an upper and lower run 21 and 22 respectively. Also the vacuum system for the suction cups and the design of the latter is conventional technique which a skilled person will be able to carry out without a detailed description.

The machine as shown and described so far functions essentially as follows.

Each time a tray 6 passes under the preform dispenser station of the filler assembly 4, the underlaying row of suction cups 20 on the upper run 21 of the conveyor 18 is

lifted up through the row of tray holes 10, until they each contact the bottom of a respective lowermost preform 23 of a stack of preforms in the dispenser row, thereby suctionally engaging such preform (fig. 5). Then the suction cups 20 are lowered down to a bottom position bringing the engaged preforms with them until the latter are landed in their predetermined position on the tray 6 (fig. 6). When the row of preforms 23 has been positioned into or onto the product conveyor 2 as explained above, the respective remaining stations 14 of the filler assembly 4 are successively operated as the preforms passes under them. During each operation the filler assembly follows the movement of the product conveyor 2 until the operation has been completed, after which it rapidly returns to its initial position ready to serve the next row of preforms in the product conveyor 2. Fig. 7 and 8 illustrate the operation when filling a cone-shaped and a cup-shaped preform 23 respectively.

Thus, since the preforms 23 are held stably by the suction cups 20 during the filling operation, the cone angle of the sockets 10' of the tray holes 10 is not critical, i.e. it need not exactly match the preform cone angle such as in prior machines. Consequently, according to the present invention, products of varying cone angle can be stably accommodated in the tray holes 10 of the machine according to the invention.

When the last one of the successive operations of the filler assembly 4 has been completed for the row of products in a tray, the vacuum in the corresponding row of suction cups is released, allowing the latter to release their engaged product and return along the lower run 22 of the suction cup conveyor 18, back to their initial positions, means 24 preferably being provided at said lower conveyor run for automatically cleaning the depending suction cups, e.g. by means of pressurized air, to remove any debris that may have deposited therein. Conveniently the pressurized air is blown down through bores in the cup rods 19 and out from within the suction cups 20. The valves of the various stations 14 of the

filler assembly 4 for ice cream filling, choclate filling etc are preferably provided with a bypass valve (not shown) which is activated in case a photocell, sensor or the like detects the absence of a preform on a tray below that filler station, such that the ice cream etc escapes through the bypass valve rather than through the station 14 filler nozzle, thereby avoiding flooding and clogging of the suction cups.

The products on the conveyor 2 are then conveyed to the next processing step which normally will be freezing (hardening) in a multifloor freezing cabinet 25, for example, as indicated in fig. 11.

In the freezing cabinet the products are exposed to refrigeration air streams that would displace them on the trays were they not kept in place. Conical products extending down into the tray holes 10 are kept in place by the latter, in contrast to products having bottom dimensions larger than the tray hole diameter, such as the cup of fig. 8, for example.

This is where the importance of the raised wall portion 12 around the holes 10 on the upper surface of the trays 6 becomes clear. Thus, such wall portion 12 prevents also such products which rest on the land portion 13 rather than extending down into the tray holes 10 from substantial displacement on the trays during the freezing process. As a result the same trays 6 can be used in the conveyor 2, not only for conical products of varying sizes, but also for flat-bottomed cup products of highly deviating shape, such as indicated in fig. 12. (It should be noted that although, for simplicity, the various products in the latter figure are shown as being placed together in one and the same tray row, normally, in operation of the machine, only one type of products at a time will be produced, i.e. the same product in all ten product lines of the conveyor).

In the example illustrated in figs. 4 - 12 of the drawings the raised wall portion 12 is shown as an annular ridge protruding above the general upper surface of the tray 6. It should be understood, however, that such wall portion

may take many different forms. Thus, rather than annular (circular) it could have any other suitable configuration, e.g. rectangular such as square or other polygon shapes. Further, they could extend intermittently rather than continuously around their holes 10. As indicated in fig. 13 a such raised wall portion 12' would also result by lowering or recessing each land portion 13' with its hole 10 relative to the tray 6 top surface. The dimensions of the wall portion 12, 12' are selected to accomodate all current products. Thus, in case of an annular wall portion, a suitable diameter would be about 8 - 12 cm, oreferably about 10 cm. A suitable height of the wall portion 12, 12' would be about 5 - 10 mm, but of course it may be lower or higher if desirable.

Although, as explained above the suction cups 18 keep the preforms stably in exact position during the entire filling process, during lid application and pleating, which normally will be the last operation of the filling process, an accuracy beyond that achieved by the suction cups 18 may be required. This may be achieved in a manner known per se by using aligning means in the form of a pair of arms or jaws 26 having semicircular recesses 27 adapted to the product shape as indicated in fig. 9. The jaws 26 clamp each preform 23 and keep it in exactly desired position during application of a lid 28, as shown in fig. 10.

When the products emerge from the freezing cabinet 26 and move along the bottom run 5 of the conveyor 2 they will meet a pick-up means (not shown) of known type, e.g. a pick-up robot for automatic packaging. At such pick-up means there may conveniently be provided an aligning means of the same type as the jaw means 26 at the lid applicator station of the filler assembly, such that those products which may be slightly disaligned in the hole 10 or slightly displaced within the raised wall portion 12, 12' are aligned before pick-up.

As appearing from fig. 6 the various preforms will be of different heights relative to the trays 6. Therefore the height of the filler assembly 4 and suction cup conveyor 18 may be adjusted as indicated by arrows 29 in fig. 1, enabling

their level to be preset for the product to be produced. The construction of a such height levelling means is also within the competence of the skilled person, e.g. based on wellknown hydraulic principles.

As noted above the suction cups 20 carried by the conveyor 18 is a preferred means for keeping the preforms 23 in exact aligned position during the filling operation. However, any other suitable gripping means may be used to perform this function. For example, a set of jaws like the aligning jaws 26 described above in connection with lid application could be used. In that case the preforms 23 would be dropped rather than drawn from their dispenser stack in the filler assembly 14.

From the above description it will be clear that the machine as shown and described will be able to produce ice cream products of very varying shapes, with a minimum of interventions when shifting from one product to another. Generally nothing more than preform and lid dispensers have to be replaced, which is a relatively simple and rapid operation.

Although the apparatus according to the invention has been described and illustrated in connection with a machine for making ice cream produce, it is of course not limited to such produce. Thus, any other edible material than ice cream, e.g. youghurt, sufflé etc, could be filled from the filler assembly 4 into the various preforms 23, for subsequent freezing, cooling or a heat/cool process.

C L A I M S :

1. An apparatus for making frozen or cooled edible products of varying shapes, comprising an endless product conveyor (2) extending into a freezing cabinet (25) and formed with transverse rows of holes (10) each adapted to receive a preform (23), a filler assembly (4) located above the conveyor (2) for filling a predetermined amount of edible material into the preforms (23), and gripping means (20) for supporting the preforms during operation of the filler assembly (4), characterized by a raised wall portion (12; 12') surrounding each conveyor hole (10) in a radially spaced relationship to define a land portion (13; 13') therebetween.
2. An apparatus according to claim 1, characterized by said raised wall portion being circular with a diameter of about 5 - 10 cm.
3. An apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, characterized by said raised wall portion being in the form of a ridge (12) extending above the top surface of the conveyor (2).
4. An apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, characterized by said land portion (13') being recessed below the top surface of the conveyor (2).
5. An apparatus according to any one preceding claim, characterized by said gripping means (20) being in the form of liftable and lowerable suction cups (20) arranged in transverse rows directly below the rows of holes (10) in the conveyor (2) and each adapted to be lifted up through a respective one of the holes (10) to engage and remove a preform (23) from a dispenser station (14) of the filler assembly (4) and lower it into the holes (10) or onto the land portion (13) surrounding the hole.

6. An apparatus according to claim 5, characterized by said suction cups (20) being arranged on a second endless conveyor (18) disposed within the product conveyor (2).
7. An apparatus according to any one preceding claim, characterized by means (26) for automatically cleaning the suction cups (20) in their inactive return movement in the lower run of said second conveyor (18).

AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau
on 19 August 1992 (19.08.92);

new claims 8-11 added; original claims unchanged (1 page)]

6. An apparatus according to claim 5,
characterized by said suction cups (20) being
arranged on a second endless conveyor (18) disposed within the
product conveyor (2).
7. An apparatus according to any one preceding claim,
characterized by means (26) for automatically
cleaning the suction cups (20) in their inactive return
movement in the lower run of said second conveyor (18).
8. A tray for use in an endless conveyor of an apparatus for
making frozen or cooled edible products of varying shapes,
said tray comprising one or more rows of holes (10) each
adapted to receive a preform (23), characterized
by a raised wall portion (12; 12') surrounding each hole (10)
in a radially spaced relationship to define a land portion
(13; 13') therebetween.
9. A tray according to claim 8,
characterized by said raised wall portion being
circular with a diameter of about 5 - 10 cm.
10. A tray according to claim 8 or 9,
characterized by said raised wall portion being
in the form of a ridge (12) extending above the top surface of
the conveyor (2).
11. A tray according to claim 8 or 9,
characterized by said land portion (13') being
recessed below the top surface of the conveyor (2).

STATEMENT UNDER ARTICLE 19

New claim 8 is an independent claim directed to a tray which is part of the conveyor claimed in claims 1 through 7, while new claims 9 through 11 are claims dependent on new claim 8. The subject matter of the new claims is fully within the disclosure of the International application as filed, particularly figs. 4 and 13 thereof with corresponding text in the paragraphs bridging page 4 and 5 and 8 and 9 respectively, of the specification. It is concerned with a feature which also appears in the characterizing portions of the original claims 1 - 4, and has thus already been considered by the International Search Authority.

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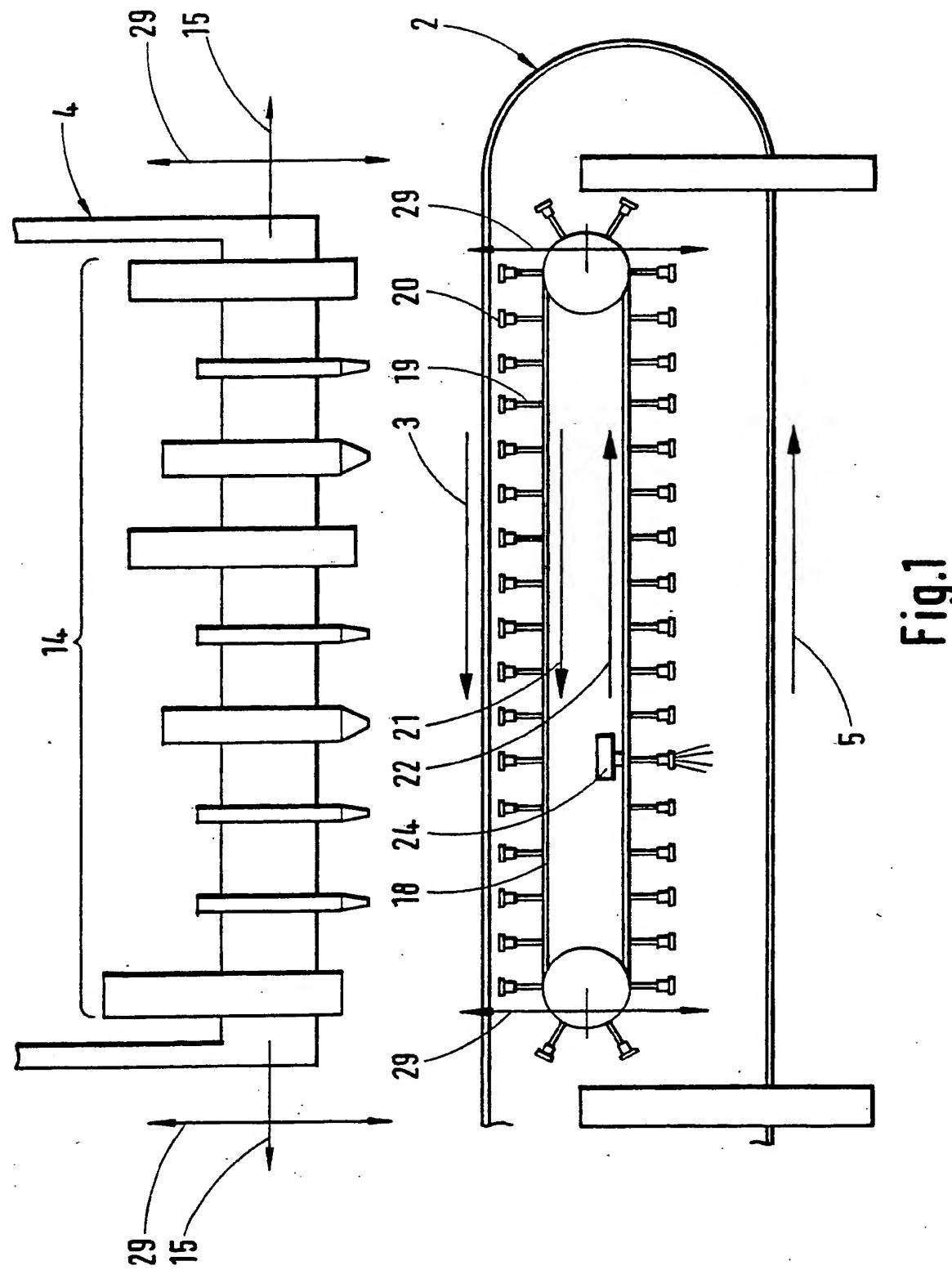
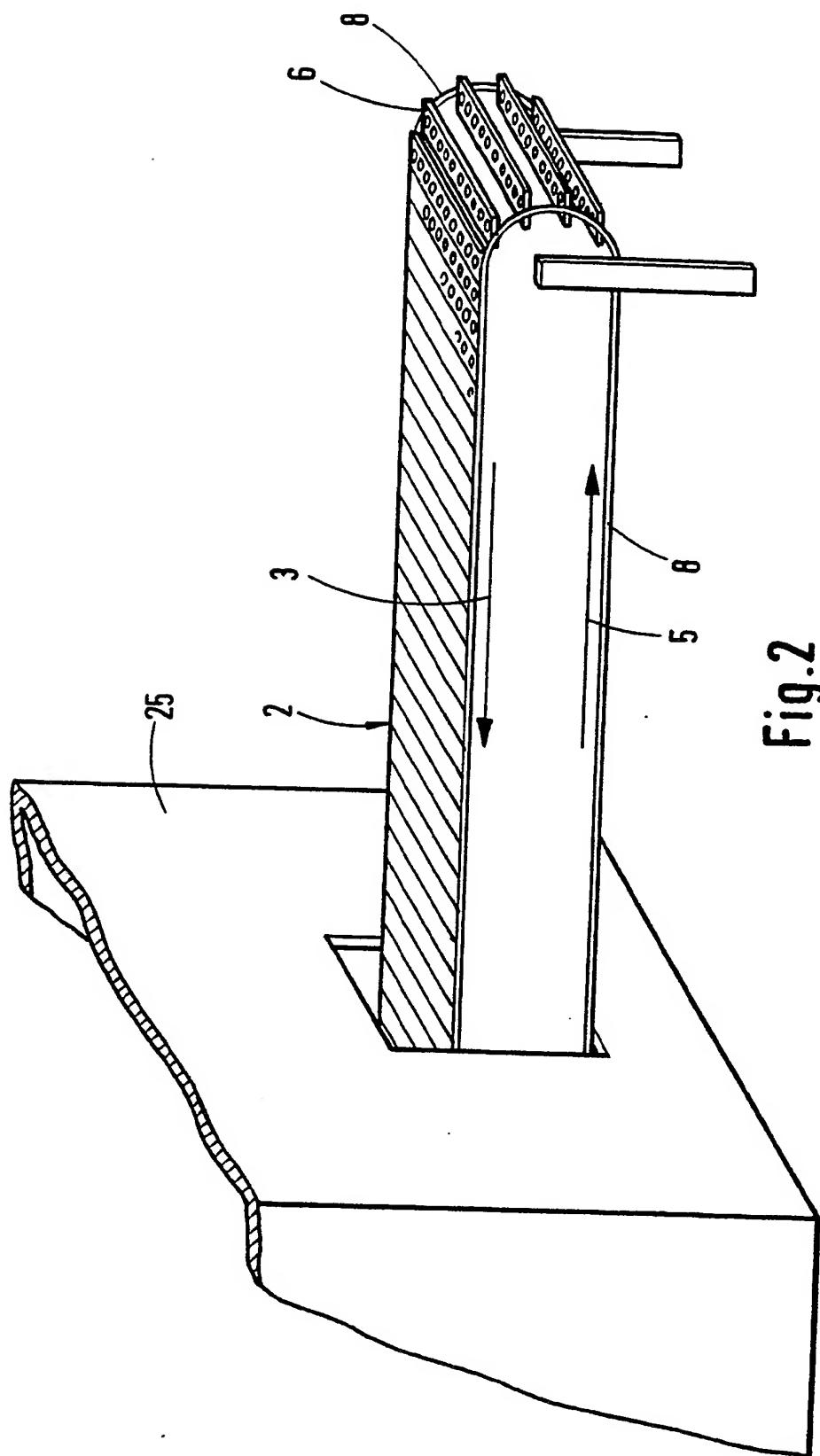
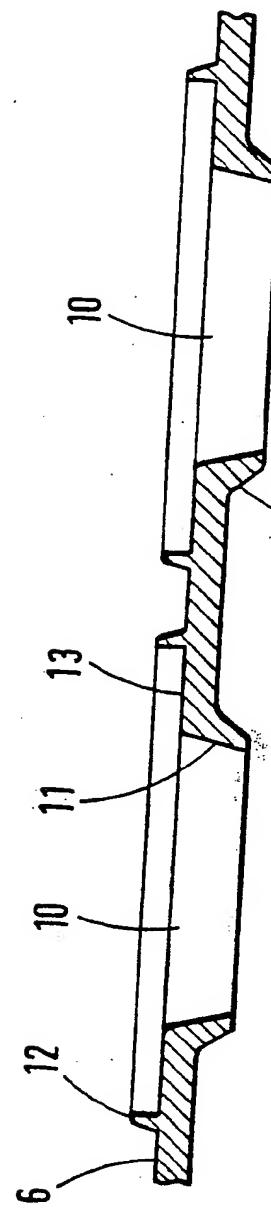
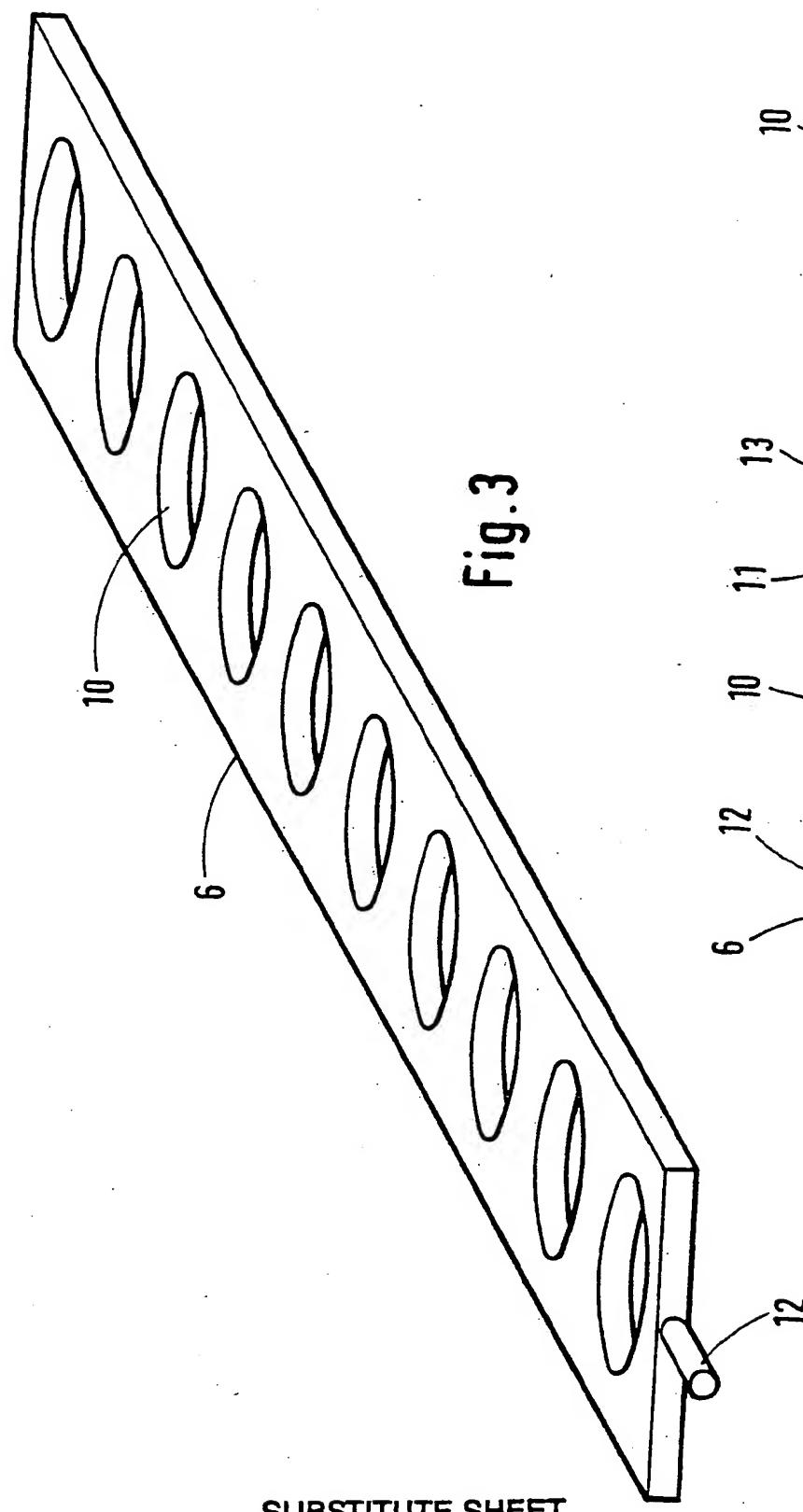


Fig.1

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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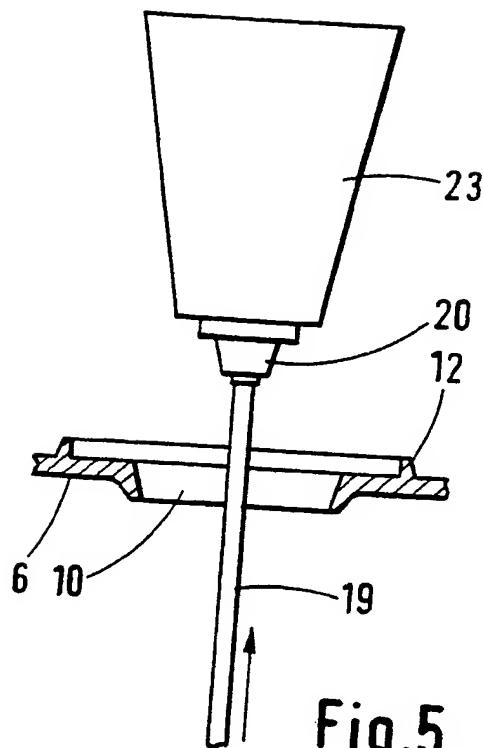


Fig. 5

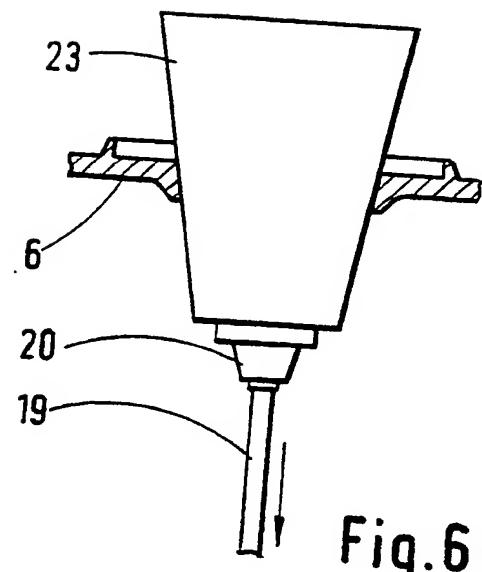


Fig. 6

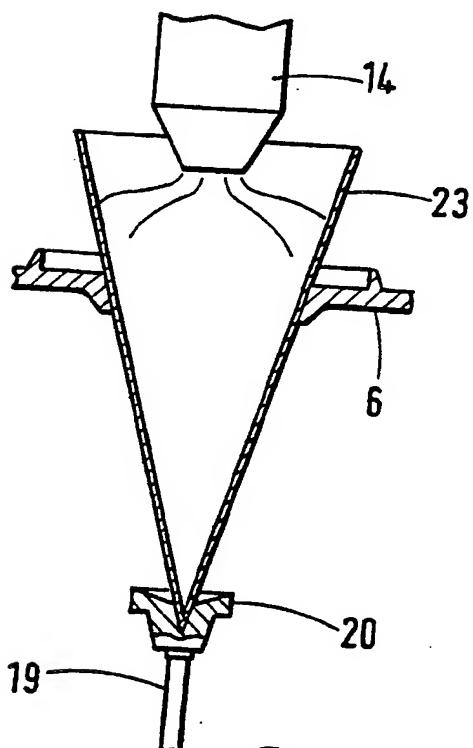


Fig. 7

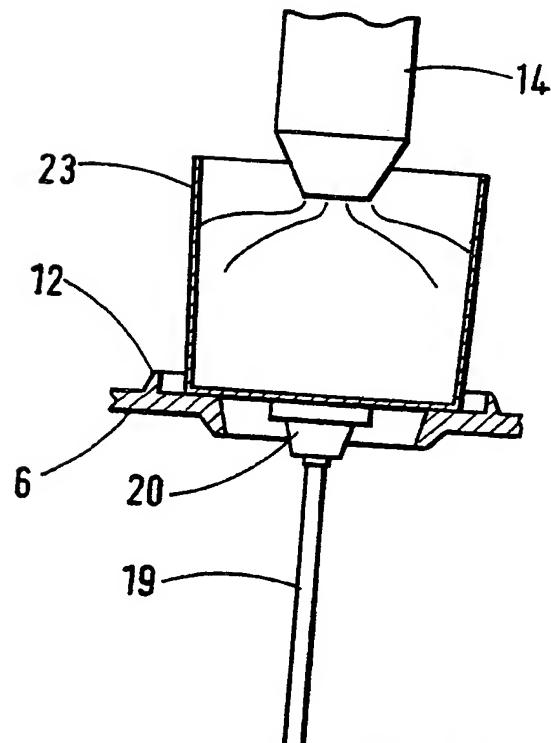


Fig. 8

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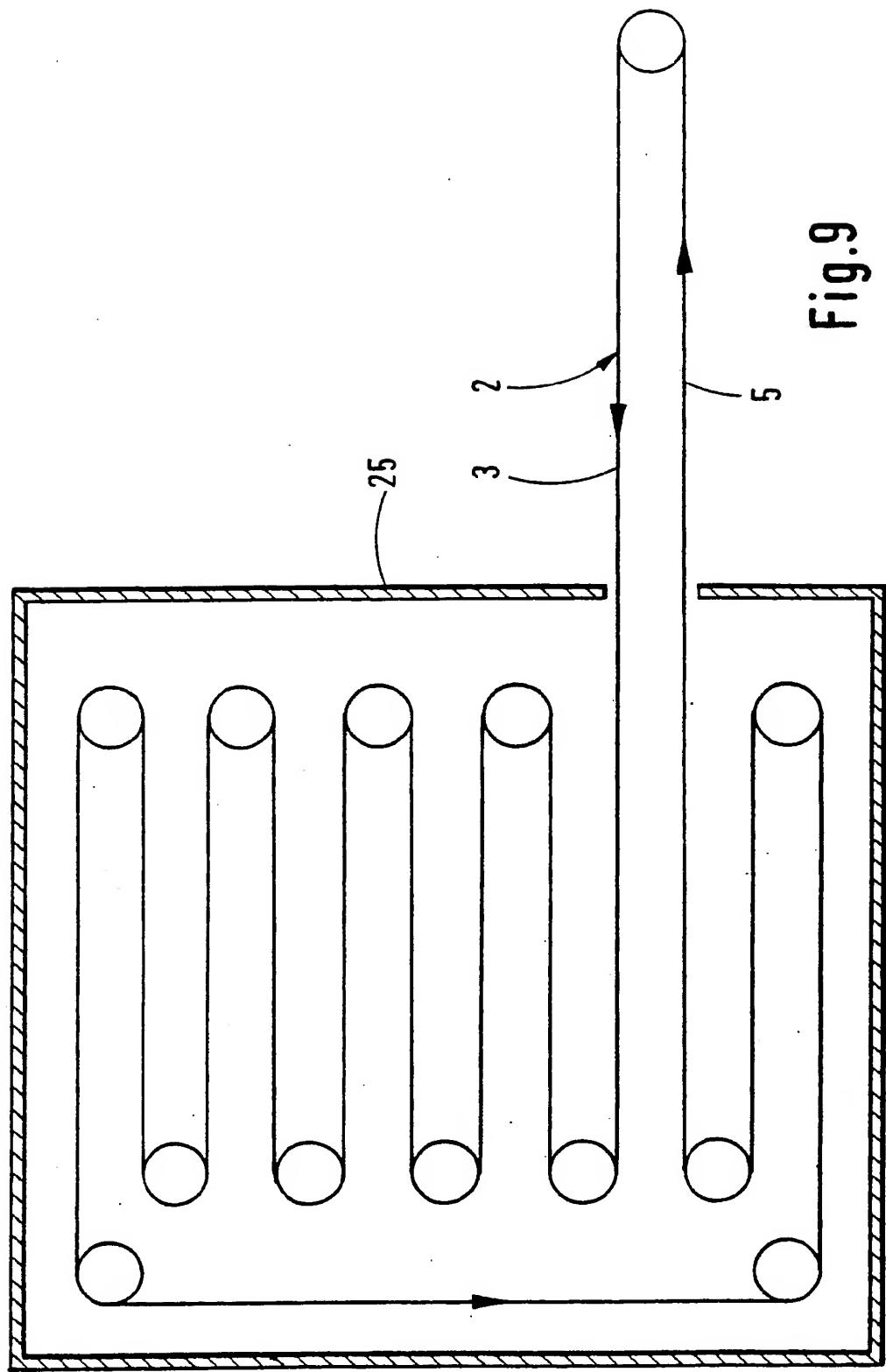


Fig.9

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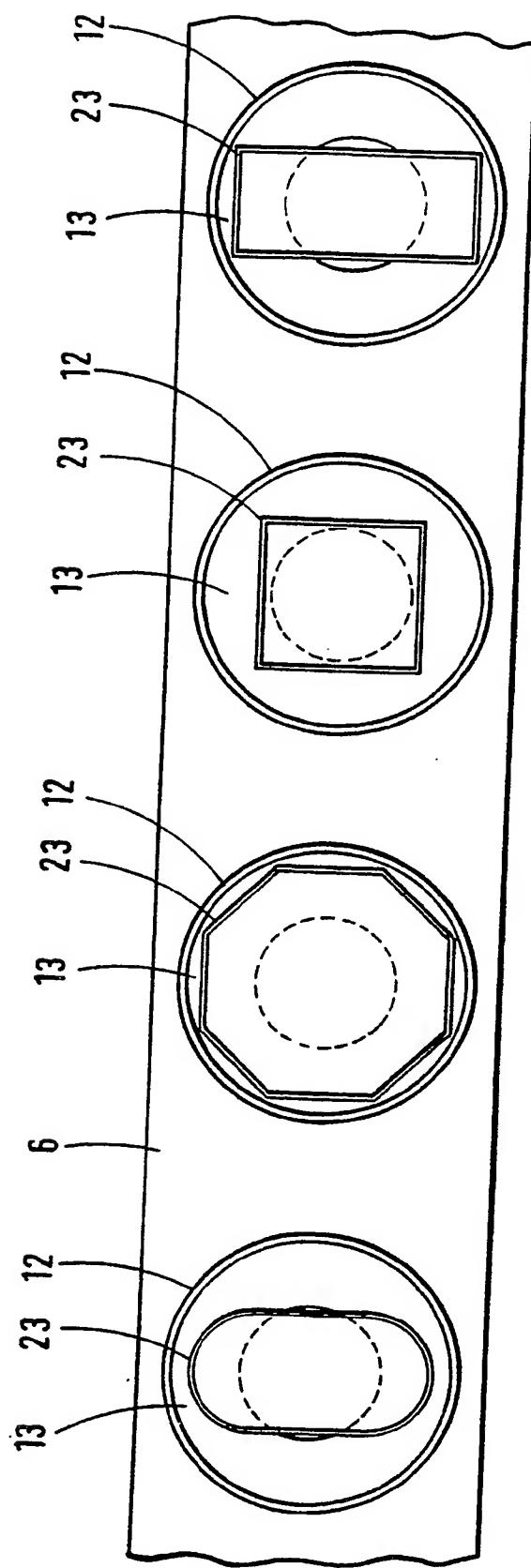
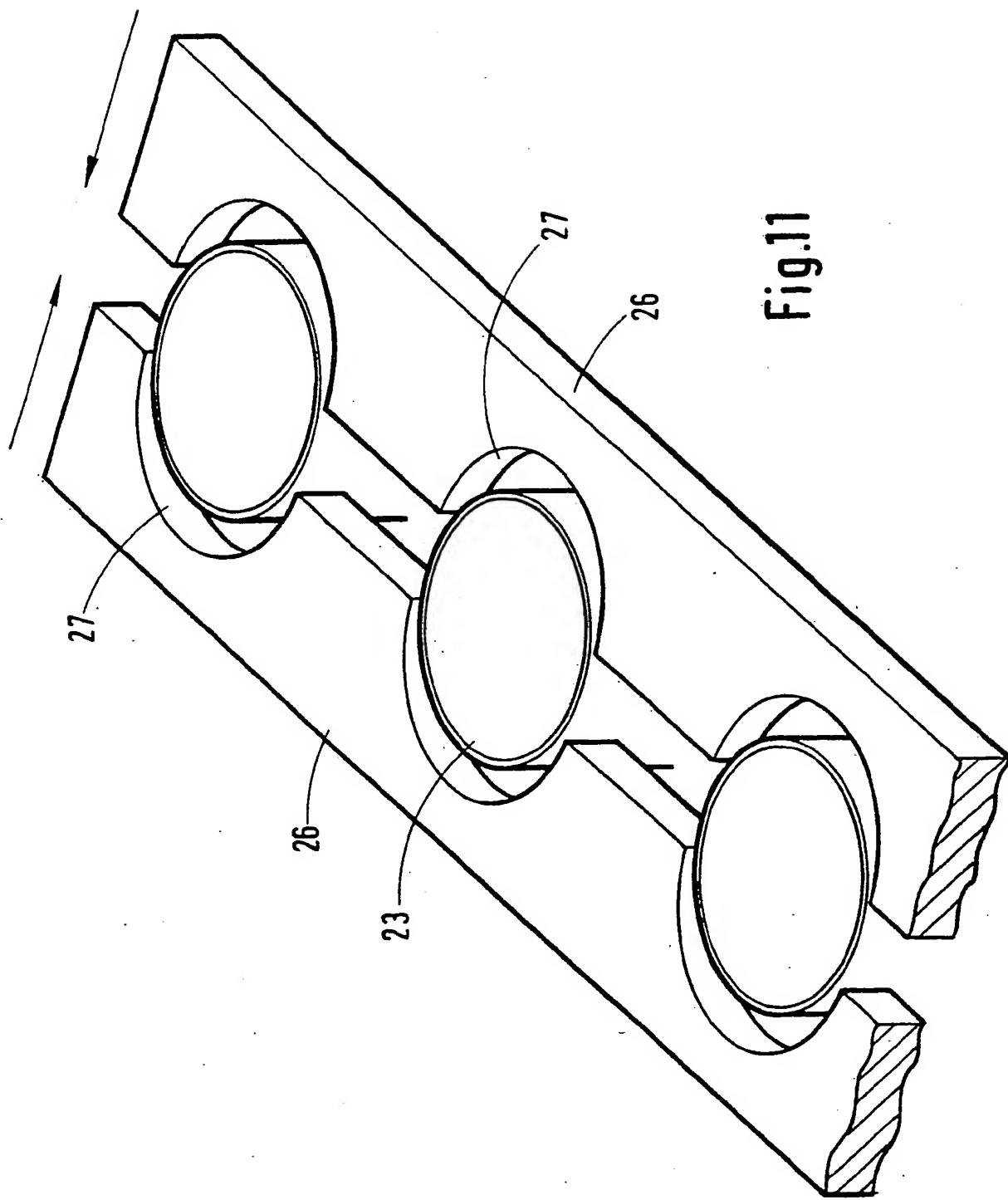


Fig.10

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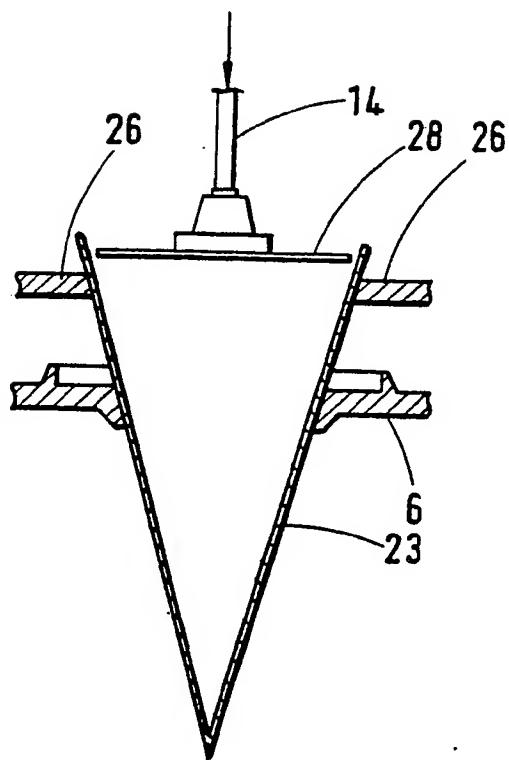


Fig.12

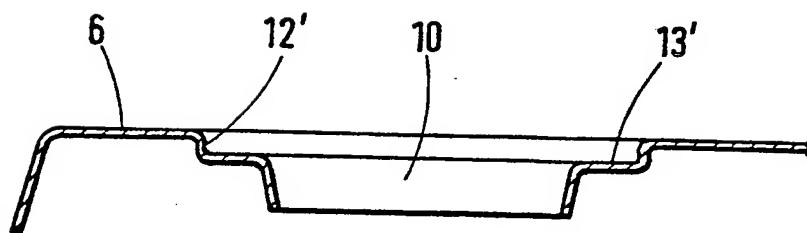


Fig.13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/NO 91/00152

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

IPC5: A 23 G 9/14

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols
IPC5	A 23 G

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched⁸

SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	SE, B, 451529 (O.G. HÖYER AS) 19 October 1987, see the whole document ---	1-7

* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁰

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
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- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

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"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

13th March 1992

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

1992 -03- 16

International Searching Authority

Signature of Authorized Officer

SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE

Agnete Änggård

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.PCT/NO 91/00152

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on **01/02/92**
The Swedish Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
SE-B- 451529	87-10-19	EP-A- 0152728 SE-A- 8400638 US-A- 4527972	85-08-28 85-08-09 85-07-09